# WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Election in Virginia Fixed for the 6th of July.

Spanish Influence in Our Gulf Squadron.

ANOTHER DUELLING SENSATION

The Appointing of Army Officers as Indian Superintendents a Reputed Blunder.

THE CASE OF THE COLORED PRINTER.

The Virginia Election-Preclamation by the

The President to-day issued the following prosubmitting the constitution passed by the Richmond Convention in December, 1867, to the registered voters of Virginia for ratification or rejection. The on and test oath clauses are to be sub mitted to a separate vote :-

mitted to a separate vote:—
A PROCLAMATION.
In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate the sixth day of July, 1869, as the time for suomitting the constitution passed by the convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the third day of December, 1867, to the voters of the State registered at the date of such sub.nission, viz., July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection; and I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section one, stricle third of said constitution, which is in the following words:—

Every person who has been a Senator or Representative t Congress, or Elector of President or Vice President, or wholed office, civil or military, under the United States or unde any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or just all officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection to the commenter of any State Legislature, or as an executive or just to the commenter of the Congress of the C Every person who has been a Senator or Representative outress, or Elector of President or Vice Preside

And I also submit to a separale vote the seventh section of article third of the said constitution, which is in the following words:—

In addition to the foregoing oath of office the Governor. Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treassembly, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treassembly, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treassembly and the Constitution of the State, or to average wention to frame a constitution for this State, or to average amount of the State, and subscribe the following oath or allimation; provided, the disabilities the following oath or allimation; provided, the disabilities the following oath or allimation; provided, the disabilities the following oath or allimation; provided the state of the state of the state of the state of the States and all I have never voluntarily borne arms against the I have never sought or accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any complete nor attempted to exercise the functions of any voluntary support to any pretended government, authority is hostility to the United States that I will support and desend the constitution within the United States hostile or being the state of the st

ished for or analysis of the control of the control

last of Lutheran Ministers to the President. About 200 Lutheran ministers paid their respects Grant this morning. They wer ceived in the East Room. The President on enter-

speeches is, in my opinion, "more honored in the breach than in the observance." I shall, therefore, content myself with merely introducing these members of the General Synod, and then follow the example of the illustrious chief, who said, "Let us have peace," and so I shall say, "Let us have peace, You see before you the representatives of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States. They are the representatives of twenty-two synods, and from various parts of the Union. They are not, however, representatives of the whole body of Lutherans in the country. There are large bodies of Lutherans in the country. There are large bodies of Lutherans in the South, yet unficonstructed; others in the far West, not Americanized, and there are some in the Middle States, who, unfortunately, are not with us to-day; but all are true and loyal men. I trust the day will come when the entire Lutheran Church will be in the unity of the spirit and bonds of peace. I wish, sit, I could relieve you from the labor of shaking hands and of the hand, and I then shake hands with all my brethren here, perhaps they would be satisfied. (To this there was a general response of "No, no; we want to shake hands with him.")

The President then said to Dr. Pohlman, General Eaken and the Rev. Dr. Butler that he would shake

Eaken and the Rev. Dr. Butler that he would shake hands with them individually. The ministers then separately approached the President and were intro-duced and shaken by the hand. The President when the ceremony was over, entered into conver-sation for a few minutes with the few who re-

nained.

Appointments by the President.

The following appointments have been made by

W. D. Farrand, Consul at Callac; George R. Maxwell, Reguster of the Land Office for Utah; H. C. Bennett, Pension Agent at San Francisco; A. W. Puett, Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Ark.

Another Duel in Prospect.

Another duel is talked of here now. The belli gerents are to be Capehart and Duncan, between whom a collision occurred yesterday, as reported in to-day's HERALD. Duncan has given his honor to to-day's HERALD. Duncan has given us noted the keeping of General Burbridge, who is understood to have borne something very much like a challenge to Capehart. Duncan demands a fight or an apology from the gigantic Capehart, and the latter is anxious to apologize, but fears for his

Military Officers as Indian Superin tendents

Another Blunder of the President.
General Order No. 49, issued by General Sherman a few days ago and detailing for service as Indian superintendent and agents certain military officers left out of their regimental organizations by the late measures of consolidation, is likely to give rise to a very important legal question. Sherman's order is professedly based upon the act of June 30, 1834, which provides that "it shall be competent for the President to require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of Indian Markets." United States to execute the duties of agents." But it does not authorize their employment as Indian superintendents. Under what authority, therefore, they can be ordered to act as authority, therefore, they can be ordered to act as superintendents is not clear. Indeed, the express provisions of the laws seem to be against such employment; for the act of 1833 prohibits army officers from expending United States moners in the civil service of the government. The question is highly important to a big crowd of would be superintendents, who have been hunting up all the dead and living statutes to find obstacles to Grant's Indian policy, and now flatter themselves

they have got the Presiden into a corner from which it will be difficult for him to emerge without some damage. They point to Order No. 49 as another huge blunder of President Ulysses, and hope in this way to so cover him with confusion as to make him glad to treat for peace with even the much abused Indian superintendents, as well as the entire brood of political administrators, who thus far have had

erdy-Johnsonized by the Spaniards. Some people here say that Captain General Dulc has Reverdy-Johnsonized Admiral Hoff down in Cuba. The Admiral is accused of dining and wining with the Captain General three or four times a week, and of spending most of the time, he is actually in Havana in the company of the Spanish element exclusively. In this way, it is charged, Hoff gets his rose-colored views of Spanish superiority and constant Cuban reverses. It will be too bad if Johnson's gastronomic diplomacy, which proved so disastrous to our cause in England, should also be the death of the

American idea in Cuba.

Modest Ambition of General Banks.

General Banks is still here. He says the principa object of his stay is to have a poor painter appointed to one of the navy yards. "That," says the General, "is the great object of my ambition, now." Banks is evidently becoming sareastic over the general com-plaint about the difficulty of getting offices under the present administration.

the Introduction of Colored Types. The Columbia Typographical Union of this city at a meeting to-night received the application of Lewis H. Douglass, a son of Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, for membership in the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Nominations. A member of the Union presented a preamble and been rejected at Denver, Col., by a subordinat Union of the Typographical Union, on the ground that he was an improper person to be admitted, i would therefore be unbecoming in this society to re-ceive him to membership. The resolutions censure Douglass permitting him to work until the society shall take action in the premises, directs the chairman of the office in which he is employed to cause him to cease work. They also call upon the members to sustain the action of the Union. These resolutions were ruled out of order, and after considerable discussion the meeting adjourned until the 19th of June, when the of the society were present, and much feeling and interest were manifested in the matter, which it is believed will be eventually referred to the National

Changes in the Post Office Department. Postmaster General Creswell, during the week just ended, dismissed a great number of clerks from his department and appointed a crowd of Marylanders to fill the vacancies. The worst of the thing is that the unfortunate dismissed find themselves unable to get their pay up to the time of their discharge, owing to the absence of some officials whose presence is indispensable to the operation of paying out. This is rather hard on the poor clerks, who are compelled to wait here and pay heavy board bills, when they might go elsewhere, where subsistence is somewhat cheaper. Mr. Creswell is creating much dissatisfac. obtained the lion's share of the Post Office plunder. his chances for the United States Senate, to which

The New York Barge Office.
The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. A B. Mullett, is making such arrangements as will secure the completion of the sea wall and pier upon which is to be erected the new barge office for the autumn. There has been no appropriation by Congress for any other portion of the work excepting the building of the wall and the revenue dock, all though estimates have been several times submitted by the department for completing the whole work.

The rickety old building used as a barge office is the property of New York city and is leased by the general government for that purpose. A portion of the Battery extension adjoining the South ferry slip was purchased of the city for the nominal sum of \$10,000 for a revenue dock and as a site for a new barge office; but no appropria tion has yet been made for this much needed im-

A Generous Deed Fully Appreciated. The Honorable Theophilus Lisie Dickey, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, while engaged in conversation yesterday with Congressman Metropolitan Hotel, was approached by a female, who, placing her hand upon the gentleman's shoullemanded five cents as a gift of charity, by which she could reach her home at Alexandria. The Hon. Mr. Dickey at once responded, with the remark that the supplicant had exactly measured his ability. metalic specimen in the palm of her hand, and with a look from her Madonna-like eyes that indicated an abiding faith in her expression, she remarked "Sir, you must be a rebel." "Why?" exciaimed the astonished benefactor. "Because, sir, others are not governed by such generous impulses," was the quick reply, and in an instant the woman, the lady of perception and no doubt the lady of other more prosperous days, was lost to sight. All who witnessed the scene were deeply impressed, and Eldridge, with his natural love for devotion to the right, failed not to convey a moral from the circum stance.

Concerts in the White House Grounds.
The first open air concert of the season was given this afternoon at the White House grounds by the Marine Band, under the leadership of Professor Scala. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance of Washington beauty, fashion, intelligence et tout cela was quite brilliant. The programme comprised many popular selections. For short time during the performance the President and several members of his family apeared on the south balcony of the Executive Mansion, enjoying

Refreshment Cars Liable to Special Taxation Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Doug-lass decides that the proprietors of the Pulman sleeping cars, if furnishing meals, liquors, wines and cigars to travellers or others, are hable, for each car on which such commodities are sold, to a special tax as keepers of eating houses under the provision of the act of June 30, 1864, and are also liable as dealers in liquors, either wholesale or retail, as the case may be, as provided by section thirty-nine of the act of July 20, 1868, and further liable as dealers in tobacco, provided their annual sales of tobacco, snuff and cigars exceed \$100,

Fractional Currency. There have been no receipts of fractional currency at the Treasury during the week ending to-day.

Decision in Bankruptey.

In a case of bankruptcy in which the assignee enjoined the sale of the property of the trustees of a co-operative building association, a decision has been rendered by Judge Olin, dissolving the injunction and allowing the trustees to seil and bring the proceeds into court. He held that the trustees under the Building Association deeds have the power to sell, but that the assignee can deny the account of the association and have the same audited under the deed the property was sold, and when the money shall be turned into court the further interesting questions of the legality of the fines and penalties imposed will

Colonel Dayton, Chief of Sherman's staff, has returned from Cincinnati, whither he was called some time ago by the sickness of his wife. General Butler is expected to return on Tuesday next from Lowell, where he has been for the past

week or two.

Reverdy Johnson, our Minister to England, writes to a friend in this city, under date of the 1st inst., that he will leave for home in the steamship that sails for Baltimore from Southampton on the 22d inst. He expects to arrive about the 5th or 6th

### FRAUDS.

How Imaginary Fortunes Can be Found New York Sharpers and a Few of Their Dodges. The Mayor's Court in this city, now fully under

way and conducted by Marshai Joseph H. Tooker, has during two or three months past been produc-tive of much real benefit to many poor people who have been fleeced by sharpers of various kinds. Aside from the complaints made by parties in pro-prta persona, the Marshal is almost daily in receipt of letters calling his attention to swindles of various kinds which are carried on by persons in this city, and which, owing to the ignorance and credulity of many throughout the country, prove highly remunerative to the concoctors and conductors. Although the attention of the public led to the existence of these various swindles, yet there appears to be people foolish enough to imagine that certain residents of New York will give them, for a dollar or two, money or goods equivalent to small fortunes. Mayor Hall and his Marshal, Mr. Tooker, have been active in despite the frequent warnings given in the public press, there seem to be many ready to prove the truth of the old saying, "A fool and his money are

One of the most frequent and apparently most

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISES.

In this city there are several of these establish nents, and from the style of the circulars which they issue it would appear that a few cents will secure has been brought to the attention of the Marshal, may be taken as a sample of the rest. The managers of the concern ascertain the address of some person, send him a note informing him that a ticket bear-ing his name has drawn a prize and on the receipt of \$1 15 the prize will be forwarded to him. If he be fool enough to send the money he may obtain something worth from ten to twenty-five cents. The following is a specimen of the tickets issued by one of the establishments which has been brought to the attention of the Marshai on several occasions:—

HARPER, WILSON & CO., 173 Broadway, N. Y.,

FLEARE SEND ME A.

BLG GOLD SCARF RING.

Enclosed find \$1.10 to pay for the article, postage and packing.

Asme, Robert Merrifield.

Name, Robert Merrifield.

County, Following.

Sign your nearly to the above, return this order and the goods will be sent you by return mall or express.

In some complaints made by parties against this concern the Marshal has succeeded in having the money befunded, and had a person who stated that he was a bookkeeper for the firm brought before him. This "bookkeeper" said he did not think the firm would give exactly fitteen or twenty dollars worth for one dollar; but he did not inquire into the matter, did not know the value of the goods and did only as he was told. Another establishment in answer to advertisements receives one dollar, and thereupon sends a notice, of which the following is a sample:—

29 BEOADWAY, NEW YORK, April 15, 1869. Mr. ROTH—Your letter, with one dollar enclosed, is received, for which I send you the tickets according to you ceived, for which I send you have the theory of corder.

The prizes named on these tickets will be forwarded to you on receipt of one dollar for each prize. All tickets must be returned within afteen days.

Money can be remitted to me by mail with perfect safety and as my risk. Address all orders to

JAMES LAWSON, Jr., 29 Broadway, New York.

There is another concern carried on by a firm styled Hunt, Anthony & Co., at 195 Broadway, and another by Andrew Heath & Co., at 117 Cedar street, which issues tickets like the following:—

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The person presenting this ticket and paying the sum of \$\ \) will receive the prize here named. One

PATENT ENAMELLED LADIES' WATCH,

Marked No. 73, and valued at \$\ \) 55.

This watch is warranted to be a good timekeeper. The cases are gold plated and will wear for years equal to solid gold.

THIS TICKET MUST HE RETURNED WITHIN 15 DAYS.

Another curious form of "raising the wind" is that carried on by a party styling himself J. G. Rigney, secretary of the "People's Mutual Benefit association." According to the hin/falutin circular published under the title mentioned, it appears that "ten cents secures \$2,000 to your family or heirs, in case of the death of a member in a full class." The words "full class" appear to be somewhat enigmatical. From the circular it appears that the "Association" is divided into two classes, one including all persons, from fitteen to sixty years of age, and the other class "husbands and their wives, from fitteen to sixty years of age," The "Association is composed of honest, hardworking, industrious men, who wish to leave something to their families when they die."

posed of honest, hardworams, wish to leave something to their families when they die."

The object is, indeed, a most worthy one, and should commend itself to every honest, industrious, hard-working man in the country; but letters received by the Mayor brand the concern as a swindle of the first water, and one by which the innocent and honest yeomanry of our land are apt to be mis-

and honest yeomanry of our land are apt to be misleud.

DEALERS IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY
flood the country with lithographed circulars, of
which the following is a sample:—

[Confidential.]

MY DEAR SIE-We take the liberty of writing you, knowing that if you become our agent and follow our instructions
wiser for it. We have on hand a large stock of exact open
wiser for it. We have on hand a large stock of exact open
of the genuine United States Treasury notes which we wish
to dispose of even at a great sacrifice. They are arranged
in packages, each representing over \$500. In each package
there will be represented \$5, \$10, \$20, \$20 genuine United
States Treasury notes. Our price for one package (to conidential men) is \$25, upon receipt of which we will send it
to you, or, if you do not wish to send the
full amount at once, we will send the package
to you on receipt of \$5, the balance, \$20, to be sent us
as soon as you dispose of the package. We trust parily to
your honesy to do this; knowing at the same time you will
comply with our request. After you have ordered the pack
are any ortwise instructions you may wish will be cheerfulls.

your honesty to do this; knowing at the same time you will consider it to your interest to deal with us further, you will comply with our request. After you have ordered the package any private instructions you may wish will be cheerfully given. One package may be ordered C. O. D. ten dollars, to be sent us as soon as you dispose of the package; but we advise all to send five dollars, to be sent us as soon as you dispose of the package; but we advise all to send five dollars, to be sent afterwards) and thus as we you and us express charges. If you desire to avail yourself of this opportunity you must do so at once, as we will not guarantee to send the package after thirty days from the time you receive this letter. Special rates for five packages ordered at one time. In all cases packages sent unobservable. Address, confidentially, New York.

This is a very liberal offer, but Gumbridge & Co., No. 69 Wall street, offer to send \$500 worth of "exact copies, &c." for fifteen dollars, on terms somewhat similar to those above mentioned. But better than either of these is the offer made in a circular signed W. H. Dalley & Co., 148 Fution street, New York, in which it is stated that a package containing factoristics of United States and national bank notes of the total value of \$3,376 and so admirably executed that they cannot be detected by bankers will be sent for two dollars to any trusting and trustworthy individual or that three sets will be sent for five dollars.

CLAIRVOYANTS AND PHYSICIANS
in number are complained of frequently as coming

for two dollars to any trusting and trustworthy individual. or that three sets will be sent for five dollars.

CLAIRYOYANTS AND PHYSICIANS

in number are complained of frequently as coming
under the head of frauds. One female in particular
has been complained of, whose style of doing business is to induce foolish married women to believe
that their husbands are false to them, and the best
way to punish the aforesaid false ones is for the
wives to enter upon a life of pleasure and profit,
which she can open for them if they follow her advice. Then there are others who can cure all styles
and complications of diseases for little or nothing.
The circulars of some of these humbugs are shoved
under the doors of houses, and contain most
flattering promises to the wearied and afflicted.
The powers of these clairvoyants are wonderful.
Knowledge bows submissively before their gifts and
enables them to direct their powers to the good of
visitors. Charts of life are given away; perfect plotures of past, present and fluture are promised for
a mere nominal price: wonderful charms which can
never fail to give luck to the wearers, and all sorts
of magnificent returns are offerred for almost nothing. The very fact that people carrying on such
business can get along is a sure sign that "the fools
are not all dead yet."

Under the head of

MISCRLLANBOUS SWINDLES

may be classed the innumerable small jewelry shops,
which flourish on West, Cortlandt, South and other
concerns, in which strangers are duped and robbed
by men who claim to be New Yorker, but who for
the most part come from the immaculate "down
East." Your genuine New Yorker does not
as a general thing stoop to such petity and
dirty styles of robberty as those mentioned. If
the intends to defraud you there is some
thing bold, and what might be termed finally,
in his manner, but those who sneak into your pureby means of polished and bogus jewelry and little
petitiogging dedges come from Massachusetts or
therefore the afformation of the metropolis to ply
the CLAIRVOYANTS AND PHYSICIANS

P. S. The Book contains 320 pages bound in cioth and P. S. The Book contains are pages count in consistent position. The above may be taken as a fair sample of a large number of letters received by the Major and the Marshal, and from which it would appear that the parties imagine that the officials mentioned have nothing to do but look after their (the writers') individual cases. A number of frauds of more than ordinary importance are being inquired into by the Mayor and Marshal Tooker, and will be publicly alluded to at the proper time. The Mayor has caused the following notice to be issued, with the hope that parties may profit by the warning given and avoid being swindled.

MAYOR'S OFFICE. New York. March 27, 1859.

parties may profit by the warning given and avoid being awindled.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, March 27, 1869.

To the Press of the United States:

I beg to caution strangers against New York circulars, tickets, shares and prospectuses, in co-operative unions or gift enterprises, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or value is promised greater than the price asked to be paid. Evely such an advertised scheme is necessarily a wind of the price of the promised greater than the price asked to be paid. Evely such an advertised scheme is necessarily a simple of the service of the property of the promised greater than the price asked to be paid. Evely such an advertised scheme in this city. Countries asked to a paid to be paid. Evely such as the presence of the promised price of the price of the

#### TROTTING ON FASHION COURSE.

The fixtures for yesterday were a stake with three entries and a match between McMahan's gray gelding and Mr. Watter's bay gelding New ness. The day proved very showery, and the Fashion finish of the day's sport there was not a half hour in ting was done. In consequence of the rain the track was made very slippery, though not deep. A little more depth of mud would have been better, for then there would have been a better foothold. In consequence of the rain the stake trot did not come off, and the match alone was trotted. The signs of a storm at one tled the point of a large attendance. Many who were at the ferries at the hour of the storm surned back, and doubtless many not having started were deterred by the weather and the apprehension that there would be no trot. As a result there was a small attendance, embracing, however, many of the profeswas much feeling, both on the part of the owners of the horses and among their friends. This is always the case with the

owners of the norses and among their friends. This is always the case with the gentlemen's nags which are driven on the road. At the opening of the pools New York was strongly the favorite, and in the betting stood 20 to 15, 190 to 70, 80 to 45 on Spot. However, a change was shortly effected, and for a little run Spot had the lead. When the pair appeared on the ground Spot behaved badly, and seemed disposed not to go even in the preliminary exercise, and when he showed a will to go it was more to run than trot. The pools then changed and down Spot went, and in one of 35, he brought only 10. Much money was staked that he would be distanced in the first heat. New York showed nicely and trotted steadily in the preparatory brüshes. His friends backed him up undinchingly, and were, met very promptly by the backers of Spot, at the long odds.

First Heat.—McMahan drove Spot and Mr. Walters did the offices to New York. Spot drew the pole. After a couple of attempts the pair got away, with Spot in the lead. He went badly about the turn, but his breaking did not lose him ground. New York left his feet and fell away ten lengths, which Spot carried to the half-mile pole, where he went in 1:29. New York on the turn got steadily to work, and drew up to Spot. The pair then trotted squarely to the middle of the homestretch, when New York again broke, and the heat was lost, Spot coming home at ease five lengths ahead, in 2:59.

Second Heat.—The odds now changed strongly in favor of Spot, and in the pools he brought 100 to 50, 30 to 15 and 70 to 40. Spot had in the slippery mud wrenched a shoe and New York lossened one. In a pouring shower the shoes were reset, and the rain ceasing just opportunely, they came up for the second heat. Spot got off in the lead and the quarter was done, with a little skipping. In forty-four. Both went tsteady along the backstretch and passed the half mile well together in 1:27%. Spot now worked right on, and in the mud was going a good pace. New York also went steadily on to the head of the homestre

## HORSE NOTES.

Mr. Meserole has matched his horse Myron Perry to beat Dutchman's three mile time—7:3234—and do it in harness, catch weight. The backer of time, John Chambers, lays \$5,000 to \$3,000. The attempt is to be made during the month of July, on the

The June trotting meeting at the Narraganset Park, judging from the programme of the entries for the several purses, will be one of the most brilliant ing will last three days, during which eight races will come off for purses amounting, in the aggregate, to \$20,000. In the first purse, which is for horses that never trotted for money, there are eight entries. in the second purse, which is for stallions, George whices, Bashaw, Jr., and Rode Island are entered. The third purse, which is for horses that never beat 2:33, has thirteen entries. Purse No. 4, for horses that never beat 2:50, numbers eleven horses. The fifth purse is for teams, and that closed with five entries. The sixth purse is for horses that never beat 2:38, and this closed with nine entries. There are eighteen entries for the 2:20 purse; and for the great event of the meeting, the \$3,000 purse for all horses, eight are entered, includ-ing George Wilkes, American Girl, George Palmer, Rhode Island, Lady Thorn, Lucy, Bashaw, Jr., and Goldsmith Maid. There never has been such a field of horses as the above, and the race between them would be worth a voyage to Europe to witness.

The Paterson races commence on Tuesday and con-tinue three days. There will be three races on the tinue three days. There will be three races on the first day, three on the second and four on the third. Each day will have a hurdle race or sieeple chase. The course has been put in capital order for racing, and a successful meeting is anticipated.

Commodore Vanderbilt visited the Prospect Park Fair Grounds on Friday afternoon to see Mountain Boy wors. Sam McLaughlin promised to show the Commodore a quarter of a mile in thirty-two seconds. This he failed to do; but Mountain Boy did trot a quarter in thirty-three seconds and a quarter.

quarter.

The three year old filly by Independent out of Nellie, the dam of While Schepper, is matched for \$500 a side, mile heats in harness, against the colt by Hambletonian out of Baby Bell. The course is not fixed upon. The fluy is in the hands of Hiram

Howe.

McConneil & Thompson have arrived with their stable of racers from Chilicothe. The stable includes Vauxhall, Bayswater, Joe McConnell and Lobella, the hurdler.

The race horse General Duke is all right again, and is taking his morning gallops with vigor.

Numbers of the owners of fine horses and magnificent equipages availed themselves of the delightful weather yesterday afternoon, and were out on the Lane. The display of speed was fine. We noticed particularly the following as showing off to advantage:

particularly the following as showing off to advantere:

Mr. Parker and bay mare.

Amos Little, with a fine pair of bays.

Mr. Ellery was sending his team along pretty fast.

Mr. Weeks was out with the old blue mare.

Mr. Barry was driving his bay mare Juno and a

Wilkes colt together. They make a nice team.

Mr. Waltemire was driving a very speedy roan

colt, a son of the famous horse Geo. M. Patchen.

Mr. Squires was behind a dashing pair of bays.

The horses were attached to a handsome park phacton, and were moving in easy style.

E. Simmons had a fine gaited gray gelding.

Mr. Huggins was driving a fine bay team to top

wagon.

Mr. Huggins was driving a fine bay team to top wagon.
C. Tull was behind a very fast gray horse.
Geo. Alley was handling the reins over a fine and fast pair of bays.
Mr. Fellows was driving his magnificent four bays before his trotting drag. The horses look even better than they did last summer and seem more stylish and fast.
Charles Spear was driving a very stylish pair of blacks.
Frank Work had out his sorrel Star mare.
Jesse Marshall was behind Shark.
Jacob Voorhies, Jr. had his bay Kentucky mare.
Frank Baker, a flag-tailed leam.
T. H. Purdy, with gray and chestnut mare. They are fast.

THE FEVER SHIP.

Official Report of the Investigation Into th Case of the Fever Ship, James Foster, Jr.-"Disorder, Violence and Barbarity Without Parallel"-"Cruel and Barbarous Conduct" of the Carpenter-The British Emigration

Authorities Censured.

The special committee, appointed by the Commissioners of Emigration to investigate the alleged out-rages and sufferings on board the "fever ship," James Foster, Jr., which arrived at this port on the 7th of March last, have presented to the Commissioners the following report, embodying the results of their labors, together with a report of the testimony taken before the committee, and which was published in full in the Herald while the examination was in progress. It will be seen that the committee are fully convinced of the enormity of the offences committed by the delinquent officers of the ship, the neglect of her owners and of the British emigration authorities, as well as of the lamentable results of all these combined evils, as developed

among the unfortunate passengers.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSES OF COMPLAINT AGAINST THE SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, dated March 12, 1869, whereby the undersigned were appointed a committee to inquire as to certain charges publicly made of ill usage of passengers by the sing James Foster, Jr., on her voyage from Liverpool, England, to the port of New York, your committee commenced forthwith an examination of the persons that seemed most capable of giving reliable information.

sons that seemed most capacitots of formation.

A complaint, however, having been made against the owners of the ship by John Carey, one of the passengers, your committee proceeded to a formal examination, under oath, of such of said passengers as should present themselves, in virtue of the power vested in the Commissioners of Emigration by chapter 857 Session Laws, 1888, p. 2040, entitled "An act for the more effectual protection of Emigrants arriving at the port of New York."

Your committee held four sittings at Castle Gar-

vested in the Commissioners of Emigration by chapter \$57 Session Laws, 1868, p. 2040, entitled "An act for the more effectual protection of Emigrants arriving at the port of New York."

Your committee held four sittings at Castle Garden, viz.:—On March 13, 15, 25 and 29, 1869, and examined under oath twelve witnesses, named as follows:—Robert Blackmore, Patrick Careney, Michael Callaghan, Abraham Meyer, Eartholomew Tobin, James Burke, Griffith Richards, Peter Sconler, Hermann Brandt, Jacob Trem, Withmoe Morgan and Thomas Roundey. Due notice of the proceedings having been given to the owners of the ship, they were represented at the sittings of your committee by Mr. Charles Marshall, one of the firm of Charles H. Marshall & Co., and by Thomas H. Hubbard, Eag., of counsel; and on the third and fourth sittings Mr. George Putnam Smith, of counsel for certain of the passengers, attended on their behalf and took part in the proceedings.

Your committee report the following facts as the result of their investigation:—

The ship James Poster, Jr., of the Black Ball line, 1,428 tons burden, left the river Mersey, Laverpool, England, on her voyage to New York, on the 19th of becember, 1868. The passengers nad been for the most part taken on board on the 13th or 14th December, and from that time till the 19th December, and from that time till the 19th December, and from that time till the 19th Ocember the ship lay at anchor. The number of steerage passengers on board was 146. Of these fourteen had shipped as passenger cooks, contracting, in consideration officers in Liverpool as ordinary seamen, thus apparently swelling the number of the crew was thirty, atthough the fourteen passengers seem to have been passend off before the emigration officers in Liverpool as ordinary seamen, thus apparently swelling the number of the crew was thirty, atthough the fourteen passengers seem to have been passenger so show the fact of the supply the passenger tooks paid and the passenger was 24. The officers of the ship and the engineer of

day and often in the night to clean decks, had ropes, make sail, in fact to perform all a sailor's duty, except go aloft.

Of the provisions served out to the passengers, the pork was good, the beef was midding, the flour was occasionally sour, the meal was bad after the middle of the voyage, the biscuits were of two qualities, sometimes good and sometimes bad.

The quantity of these provisions supplied to the passengers was gradually diminished, until, after the second week of the voyage, it appeared to have been not more than half that to which they were entitled under their contract. On each Saturday rations were served out for the ensuing week. After the third week the supply was so reduced that it was proved not sufficient to last until the following Thursday, and thenceforward, until the next Saturday's distribution, two days of starvation intervened. The allowance of water was soon reduced to three pints a day. The hours of distribution were irregular. For awhile the water was of good quality, fresh and fit to drink. But for the last five weeks of the voyage it was saity, composed of the rain water, which had lailen on the deck, and the sait spray, which had necessarily mixed with it. The sufferings of the passengers from hunger and thirst were severe. Some of them, more provident than others, had brought on board a larger supply of food than they it was saity, composed of the rain water, which had ialien on the deek, and the sait spray, which had necessarily mixed with it. The suferings of the passengers from hunger and thirst were severe. Some of them, more provident than others, had brought on board a larger supply of food than they needed for their own necessities, and sold the surpelus. It is in evidence, that in this sort of traitions of the passengers paid one shilling for one biscuit, and in another case six pence was paid for "noggin" of water. All these privations seem to have been without any sufficient cause or excuse, for on the arrival of the ship at the port of New York, the supply of meat was not yet altogether exhausted, and there was plenty of fresh water still in the tanks. The number of passengers on board was less than the capacity of the ship to accommodate them. The arrangements for cooking were defective. There was only one stove in the cook's galley. In this the fire was lighted sometimes at eight A. M., sometimes not until two P. M., and sometimes the fire was put out by the orders of the caponiter, for the purpose of compelling the famishing passengers to do some sallors' work about the ship. The power over the passengers vested in this man seems to have been unlimited. He presided over the serving out of provisions and water, and therein showed favor towards some of the passengers and hostillity to others; sometimes throwing the food of the latter on the wet deck and spilling even their scanty supply of water. Several of the crew, worn out by ill usage and exhaustion, died during the vorage. The passenger cooks and passengers and hostillity to others; sometimes throwing the food of the latter on the wet deck and spilling the food of the latter on the well deck and spilling the food of the latter of the water of the cappain refused to light in the host of the cappain refused to work the ship, and the conduct of the cappain refused to light in the host of the cappain refused to light to the host of the cappain refused to light t

blacks.
Frank Work had out his sorrel Star mare.
Jesse Marshail was benind Shark.
Jacob Voorhies, Jr., had his bay Kentucky mare.
Frank Baker, a flag-tailed team.
T. H. Purdy, with gray and chestnut mare. They are fast.
A. J. Van Winkle had a black Draco stallton.
H. H. Bliss, with gray and black team.
Mr. Harper, with brown and sorrel mares,
Mr. Harper, with brown and sorrel mares,
Robert Raymond, of Baltimore, with a beautiful pair of blacks, which are fast.
Harry Hamilton, with black and gray teams. They are good ones.

anxiety and exhaustion to which officers and crew must be subjected. Careful and thorough compilance, however, by the proper officers in Liverpool, with the beachtener provisions of the English Passenger acts of 1855 and 1853, would have gone far to prevent much of the suffering to which both crew and passengers were subjected. In these acts provisions are made for the examination and survey, by an emigration officer, of the provisions and water; for proper facilities for cooking; for the number and qualification of passenger cooks, whom the act requires to be "seafaring" men, and for the manning of the ship with an efficient crew, to the satisfaction of the emigration officer. Your committee are unable to see how unless these requirements of the British law had been evaded or openly violated, the caiamities of this voyage could have occurred.

The principal security against the recurrence of such evils is to be iound, perhaps, in the rapid discontinuance of ssiling ships in the carrying of immigrants to this port and the institution of steam vessels in their stead. The story of the misfortunes of the James Foster, Jr., will, it is hoped, increase the tendency in that direction. It is the manifest duty of ship-owners to exercise great care and caution in the choice of the officers into whose hands the care and government of passengers across the Atlantic may be entrusted. It is at best a difficult and adelicate office, requiring, perhaps, a larger share of patience, good temper, forbearance and kind feeling than is commonly found almong men educated in the rough school of a sailor's life. And yet it is hard to imagine any situation in which men are more completely helpless, more completely at the mercy of those who may be set over them, or have juster claims on the sympathies and charities of their fellows, than passengers in emigrant ships. The establishment of an efficient police on the seas, by whose means injustice and crueity may be detected and prevented, is a measure towards which philianthropy has as ye

NEW YORK, May 12, 1869.

YACHTING.

The American Yacht Sappho-Review of Her Defeat by the Cambrin-Prospect of the In-ternational Races in England This Summer.

ternational Races in England This Summer.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER:—

In England (remarks one of our most prominent leading papers) "it has become a little the custom to claim that the victory of the America is balanced by the defeat of the Sappho."

It is but fair towards our English brother yachtmen to notice that Hunt's Vachting Magazine, the best authority on the "defeat of the Sappho" and nautical topics generally, honors the custom above mentioned "more in the breach than in the observance." In the September number of that periodical for 1865 the editor says:—"We had long urged upon the yachtmen of England the necessity for recovering the prestige unmistakably lost on that day, when the Majesty of England was informed in terse language "that the America was first, the rest (eight cutters and seven schooner yachts) nowhere. The result of the race on Tuesday, August 25, 1868 (the defeat of the Sappho), is, however, very far from accomplishing this triumph; to call such an event the great American challenge yacht race tasks our inventive grammatical powers to find words adequate to its correction, and in our philological distress we must take the nearest size substantive to plug the shot hole, and merely write the word farce, "the great American challenge yacht farce." The article then proceeds to describe "a race between four British clippers, accompanied for a short period by an American racht, said to be of great speed, and (said) to have arrived from New York specially to challenge the best English yachts of the day," \* \* but that we can claim the slightest credit as against America for the exhibition of August 25, beyond the spirited alacrity with which the challenge was accepted, we utterly deny; (our) sea racers expected to see the challenge exhibit even some feeble portion of the powers that warranted such a challenge, especially coming from a representative of the modern school of American representative of the modern school of American warranted such a challenge, especially coming from a representative of such a world-famed yachting station as America now boasts in the bay of New York; to bring such a vessel as the Sappho as the representative of the modern school of American yachts, &c., savors so much of a practical joke upon common sense that we think it requires some explanation. "Some explanation may be found in the April number of the Yachting Magazine for 1868, page 199, from the New York Herald.]

Mr. Hunt very judiciously declined being "roped in" by outsiders to a farce of "Much Ado About Nothing," and closes the article by giving, with humorous comment, the following specimen verse of some doggerel upon the victory of the Cambria over the Sappho, by a Cowes boy poet or some forecastic man ashore on leave:"—

The Cambria's a sweet Engitsh clipper,

The Cambria's a sweet English clipper, An invincible, thorough sea boaf; And her crew? Each man hitching his waistband, Cry sure (abe's a) terror alloat.

And ner ceres. Each man intenna in wasstoand,
Cry sure (abe's a) terror aboat.

As to being a "thorough sea boat," Jack has, probably, since given a "Hitch" of different import, for it has been currently reported that during the following october cruise of this renowned clipper a proclivity for diving became so unequivocal and practical as to bring the waves of the "Hay of Biscay O" up to her foremast, and resulted in giving "McRatsey" a neat and not inexpensive job in "filling up the holiow of her bows to get more buoyancy." It is but fair, however, to admit that the same "nautical feat" left no doubt, if any before existed, as to her being "surely a terror anoat."

At any rate, such she proved to all on board.

A very recent and interesting summary of important external alterations and supposed improve-

At any rate, such and proved to all on board.

A very recent and interesting summary of important external alterations and supposed improvements, with internal costly adornings, to this chipper of deservedly spiendid reputation, informs the public that among other triumphing pictorial reminders panelling her dining cabin, enjoyed by those whose legs get under the Cambria's mahogany, is a fine oil painting of the "Discomfiture of the Sappho," quite opposite to the "Felo de Se" of her nameaske "of Leabos birth and Leucata fate."

A great American painter of former and almost ancient days begun what he intended should prove "a great picture," but a curtain concealed if from the eyes of all visitors—for the reason that its completion depended upon some ultimate developments. It may be a question whether the "nanucal delineation" before referred to ought not to have been so regarded as to Invoke a kindred caution, and induced, at least, keeping it veiled, awaiting future disclosures? Under all the circumstances Mr. Huni sssumed the right attitude in relation to this challenge yacht race, and should the Sappho, for the first, properly rigged, handled and appearing as one of the representatives of the New York Yacht Club in foreign waters, beat handsomely every English yacht competing with her—whether around the late of wight, about the Chamel or out in the more open sea—the veceran and esteemed editor of the Pachting Magazine may find his most useful international yachting record appealed to for authenticating the fact that prudent and knowing yachtsmen did not congratulate themselves "that the yachting prestige of England lost in 1861 had been regained in 1885; that the victory of the America was balanced by the defeat of the Sappho." That the hypothesis of the future performance of the Sappho does not involve

Protesting too much for the lady may be fairly counted upon, from the fact that her

was balanced by the defeat of the Sappho." That the hypothesis of the future performance of the Sappho does not involve

Protesting too much for the lady
may be fairly counted upon, from the fact that her liberal and discriminating owner, Rear Commodore Douglas, has permitted Mr. Robert Fish to assume the sole responsibility of improving and putting her in complete racing condition.

Mr. George L. Lorillard has also devolved on Mr. Fish the more easy duty of the Meteor's success; and upon Mr. J. B. van Deusen the Vice Commodore is understood to rely for enabling the Dauntless to perform whatever may be required of her abroad. We shall not be surprised to hear that the Dauntless has made calls of the same character with the adventurous one "among others in high latitudes," by that thorough yachtman Lord Dufferin; that the Sappho has congributed to the Fachting Magazine some "rough notes" of a cruise in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and the Meteor the first to show with her appropriate signal, the flag of the New York Yacht Club in the waters of the Celestial empire.

Altogether, the three yacht club racers of 1868 will represent our marine, and the prominent institution to which they belong, creditably as did the significant trio that marshailed for them the way in 1866, and the tribute won for the club by that little fleet—as conceded by the popular yachting authority before referred to—will again be merited, and illustrate the justness of the compliment, as now recalled with most pleasant memories of public and social kindness and hospitality.

"The New York Yacht Club (yet in its infancy) may justly boast of its members and vessels, and has proved itself in bones and sinews and material worthy to contest with us the supremacy of the yachting world."

The Dauntless, Meteor and Sappho will not doubt realize an equally cordial reception as that which greeted the Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta, and must experience something more of an active demonstration. "Time cohering with place, and place with wishing, fro

## THE BOSTON BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

BOSTON, May 15, 1869. The day was the fifth day of the billiard townsment. This afternoon J. T, Murphy beat R. Davis-50 to 211. The winner's average was 20 and highest runs 55, 66, 61, 75, 42, 60. Davis', 30, 51.

In the second game R. E. Wilmarth beat L. S. Brooks—500 to 250. The winner's average, 113; Runs—Wilmarth, 30, 81, 48; Brooks, 21, 27.

In the evening L. S. Brooks best Davis—600 to 315. The winner's average, 13; 41 inplies. The second game between Murphy and Brook the former beat—602 to 309. Winner's average, 1; 45 innings.